# HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD. REPORTS <br> CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS <br> FOR THE FISCAL FIRST QUARTER <br> ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 

Tokyo, August 2, 2019--- Honda Motor Co., Ltd. today announced its consolidated financial results for the fiscal first quarter ended June 30, 2019.

## First Quarter Results

Honda's consolidated sales revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2019 decreased by $0.7 \%$, to JPY 3,996.2 billion from the same period last year, due mainly to decreased sales revenue in Automobile business, Motorcycle business, Life creation and other businesses operations as well as negative foreign currency effects, which was partially offset by increased sales revenue in Financial services business operations. Operating profit decreased by $15.7 \%$, to JPY 252.4 billion from the same period last year, due mainly to increased selling, general and administrative expenses, a decrease in profit attributable to decreased sales revenue and model mix as well as negative foreign currency effects, which was partially offset by continuing cost reduction. Profit before income taxes decreased by $19.1 \%$, to JPY 289.8 billion from the same period last year. Profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent decreased by $29.5 \%$, to JPY 172.3 billion from the same period last year.

Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent for the quarter amounted to JPY 97.92, a decrease of JPY 39.83 from the corresponding period last year. One Honda American Depository Share represents one common share.

## Consolidated Statements of Financial Position for the Fiscal First Quarter Ended June 30, 2019

Total assets decreased by JPY 112.4 billion, to JPY 20,306.7 billion from March 31, 2019, mainly due to foreign currency translation effects, despite an increase in Property, plant and equipment which includes right-of-use assets through the adoption of IFRS 16. Total liabilities decreased by JPY 58.2 billion, to JPY 11,795.0 billion from March 31, 2019, mainly due to decreased Trade payables and foreign currency translation effects, despite an increase in Other financial liabilities which includes lease liabilities through the adoption of IFRS 16. Total equity decreased by JPY 54.1 billion, to JPY 8,511.6 billion from March 31, 2019 due mainly to foreign currency translation effects, despite an increase in Retained earnings attributable to Profit for the period.

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Fiscal First Quarter Ended June 30, 2019

Consolidated cash and cash equivalents on June 30, 2019 decreased by JPY 102.9 billion from March 31, 2019, to JPY 2,391.1 billion. The reasons for the increases or decreases for each cash flow activity, when compared with the same period last year, are as follows:

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to JPY 195.5 billion of cash inflows. Cash inflows from operating activities decreased by JPY 18.8 billion from the same period last year, due mainly to increased payments for parts and raw materials, which was partially offset by decreased payment of income taxes.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to JPY 168.1 billion of cash outflows. Cash outflows from investing activities decreased by JPY 75.8 billion from the same period last year, due mainly to decreased payments for acquisitions of other financial assets, which was partially offset by a decrease in proceeds from sales and redemptions of other financial assets.

Net cash used in financing activities amounted to JPY 83.8 billion of cash outflows. Cash outflows from financing activities increased by JPY 23.4 billion from the same period last year, due mainly to an increase in repayments of financing liabilities, which was partially offset by an increase in proceeds from financing liabilities.

## Forecasts for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2020

In regard to the forecasts of the financial results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2020, Honda projects consolidated results to be as shown below:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2020
Sales revenue
Operating profit
Profit before income taxes
Profit for the year
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent

| Yen (billions) | Changes from FY 2019 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $15,650.0$ | $-1.5 \%$ |
| 770.0 | $+6.0 \%$ |
| 995.0 | $+1.6 \%$ |
| 710.0 | $+5.0 \%$ |
| 645.0 | $+5.7 \%$ |
| Yen |  |

Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent Basic and diluted

Yen
366.57

Note: The forecasts are based on the assumption that the average exchange rates for the Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar will be JPY 110 for the full year ending March 31, 2020.

The reasons for the increases or decreases in the forecasts of the operating profit, and profit before income taxes for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2020 from the previous year are as follows.

| Revenue, model mix, etc. | Yen (billions) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Cost reduction, the effect of raw material cost fluctuations, etc. | -103.4 |
| SG\&A expenses | +118.0 |
| R\&D expenses | +28.0 |
| Currency effect | -7.0 |
| The impact to Europe related to changes of the global automobile production | -50.0 |
| network and capability* | +58.0 |
| Operating profit compared with fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 | +43.6 |
| Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method | -8.8 |
| Finance income and finance costs | -19.1 |
| Profit before income taxes compared with fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 | +15.6 |
| *The impact to Europe related to changes of the global automobile production network and capability in FY2019 was |  |
| JPY 68.0 billion and the forecast for the FY2020 is JPY 10.0 billion |  |

## Dividend per Share of Common Stock

Fiscal first quarter dividend is JPY 28 per share of common stock. The total expected annual dividend per share of common stock for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2020, is JPY 112 per share.

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements" as defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such statements are based on management's assumptions and beliefs taking into account information currently available to it. Therefore, please be advised that the actual results of the Company could differ materially from those described in these forward-looking statements as a result of numerous factors, including general economic conditions in the principal markets of the Company, its consolidated subsidiaries and its affiliates accounted for by the equity-method, and fluctuation of foreign exchange rates, as well as other factors detailed from time to time. The various factors for increases and decreases in profit have been classified in accordance with a method that Honda considers reasonable.
[1] Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

|  | Yen (millions) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Mar. 31, 2019 Jun. 30, 2019 |  |

Current assets:
Cash and cash equivalents

| $2,494,121$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 9 1 , 1 8 8}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 793,245 | $\mathbf{7 7 1 , 3 5 9}$ |
| $1,951,633$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 9 2 , 8 6 9}$ |
| 163,274 | $\mathbf{1 5 1 , 8 9 5}$ |
| $1,586,787$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 5 9 , 0 3 6}$ |
| 358,234 | $\mathbf{3 5 0 , 0 6 1}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{7 , 1 1 6 , 4 0 8}$ |

Non-current assets:
Investments accounted for using the equity method
Receivables from financial services
Other financial assets
Equipment on operating leases
Property, plant and equipment
Intangible assets
Deferred tax assets
Other non-current assets
Total non-current assets
Total assets
Liabilities and Equity
Current liabilities:
Trade payables
Financing liabilities
Accrued expenses
Other financial liabilities
Income taxes payable
Provisions
Other current liabilities
Total current liabilities
Non-current liabilities:
Financing liabilities
Other financial liabilities
Retirement benefit liabilities
Provisions
Deferred tax liabilities
Other non-current liabilities
Total non-current liabilities
Total liabilities
Equity:
Common stock
Capital surplus
Treasury stock
Retained earnings
Other components of equity
Equity attributable to owners of the parent
Non-controlling interests
Total equity
Total liabilities and equity

| 86,067 | $\mathbf{8 6 , 0 6 7}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 171,460 | $\mathbf{1 7 1 , 5 3 8}$ |
| $(177,827)$ | $\mathbf{( 1 7 7 , 7 5 1 )}$ |
| $7,973,637$ | $\mathbf{8 , 0 9 6 , 8 2 6}$ |
| 214,383 | $\mathbf{7 0 , 3 6 0}$ |
| $8,267,720$ | $\mathbf{8 , 2 4 7 , 0 4 0}$ |
| 298,070 | $\mathbf{2 6 4 , 6 1 9}$ |
|  | $8,565,790$ |
| $20,419,122$ | $\mathbf{8 , 5 1 1 , 6 5 9}$ |

[2] Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income and Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

## Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

For the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2019

|  | Yen (millions) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Three months } \\ \text { ended } \\ \text { Jun. } 30,2018 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Three months } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { Jun. 30, } 2019 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Sales revenue | 4,024,133 | 3,996,253 |
| Operating costs and expenses: |  |  |
| Cost of sales | $(3,162,696)$ | $(3,166,483)$ |
| Selling, general and administrative | $(371,656)$ | $(407,449)$ |
| Research and development | $(190,398)$ | $(169,852)$ |
| Total operating costs and expenses | (3,724,750) | $(3,743,784)$ |
| Operating profit | 299,383 | 252,469 |
| Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method | 54,302 | 44,230 |
| Finance income and finance costs: |  |  |
| Interest income | 11,913 | 14,195 |
| Interest expense | $(2,963)$ | $(3,595)$ |
| Other, net | $(4,353)$ | $(17,488)$ |
| Total finance income and finance costs | 4,597 | $(6,888)$ |
| Profit before income taxes | 358,282 | 289,811 |
| Income tax expense | $(91,560)$ | $(100,219)$ |
| Profit for the period | 266,722 | 189,592 |
| Profit for the period attributable to: |  |  |
| Owners of the parent | 244,330 | 172,302 |
| Non-controlling interests | 22,392 | 17,290 |
|  |  |  |
| Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent |  |  |
| Basic and diluted | 137.75 | 97.92 |

## Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2019

## Profit for the period

Other comprehensive income, net of tax:
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans
Net changes in revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss
Net changes in revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

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| Three months ended Jun. 30, 2018 | Three months ended <br> Jun. 30, 2019 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 266,722 | 189,5 |

Exchange differences on translating foreign operations

| $(1)$ | $\mathbf{1 1 0}$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 71,534 | $(\mathbf{1 2 9 , 2 1 8 )}$ |  |
|  | $(13,841)$ | $\mathbf{( 1 4 , 2 5 9 )}$ |
|  | 56,532 | $\mathbf{( 1 5 0 , 5 4 0 )}$ |
|  |  | $\mathbf{3 9 , 0 5 2}$ |

Comprehensive income for the period

302,588
28,277
Owners of the parent
20,666
10,775

## [3] Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

As of and for the three months ended June 30, 2018

|  | Yen (millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Equity attributable to owners of the parent |  |  |  |  |  | Non-controlling interests | Total equity |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Common } \\ & \text { stock } \end{aligned}$ | Capital surplus | Treasury stock | Retained earnings | Other components of equity | Total |  |  |
| Balance as of April 1, 2018 | 86,067 | 171,118 | $(113,271)$ | 7,611,332 | 178,292 | 7,933,538 | 300,557 | 8,234,095 |
| Effect of changes in accounting policy |  |  |  | $(46,833)$ | (208) | $(47,041)$ | 6 | $(47,035)$ |
| Adjusted balance as of April 1, 2018 | 86,067 | 171,118 | $(113,271)$ | 7,564,499 | 178,084 | 7,886,497 | 300,563 | 8,187,060 |
| Comprehensive income for the period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Profit for the period |  |  |  | 244,330 |  | 244,330 | 22,392 | 266,722 |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax |  |  |  |  | 58,258 | 58,258 | $(1,726)$ | 56,532 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period |  |  |  | 244,330 | 58,258 | 302,588 | 20,666 | 323,254 |
| Reclassification to retained earnings |  |  |  | 80 | (80) | - |  | - |
| Transactions with owners and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid |  |  |  | $(48,013)$ |  | $(48,013)$ | $(51,861)$ | $(99,874)$ |
| Purchases of treasury stock |  |  | $(43,441)$ |  |  | $(43,441)$ |  | $(43,441)$ |
| Total transactions with owners and other |  |  | $(43,441)$ | $(48,013)$ |  | $(91,454)$ | $(51,861)$ | $(143,315)$ |
| Balance as of June 30, 2018 | 86,067 | 171,118 | $(156,712)$ | 7,760,896 | 236,262 | 8,097,631 | 269,368 | 8,366,999 |

As of and for the three months ended June 30, 2019

|  | Yen (millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Equity attributable to owners of the parent |  |  |  |  |  | Non-controllinginterests interests | Total equity |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Common } \\ \text { stock } \end{gathered}$ | Capital surplus | Treasury stock | Retained earnings | Other components of equity | Total |  |  |
| Balance as of April 1, 2019 | 86,067 | 171,460 | $(177,827)$ | 7,973,637 | 214,383 | 8,267,720 | 298,070 | 8,565,790 |
| Comprehensive income for the period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Profit for the period |  |  |  | 172,302 |  | 172,302 | 17,290 | 189,592 |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax |  |  |  |  | $(144,025)$ | $(144,025)$ | $(6,515)$ | $(150,540)$ |
| Total comprehensive income for the period |  |  |  | 172,302 | $(144,025)$ | 28,277 | 10,775 | 39,052 |
| Reclassification to retained earnings |  |  |  | (2) | 2 | - |  | - |
| Transactions with owners and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid |  |  |  | $(49,287)$ |  | $(49,287)$ | $(44,226)$ | $(93,513)$ |
| Purchases of treasury stock |  |  | (3) |  |  | (3) |  | (3) |
| Disposal of treasury stock |  |  | 79 |  |  | 79 |  | 79 |
| Share-based payment transactions |  | 78 |  |  |  | 78 |  | 78 |
| Total transactions with owners and other |  | 78 | 76 | $(49,287)$ |  | $(49,133)$ | $(44,226)$ | $(93,359)$ |
| Other changes |  |  |  | 176 |  | 176 |  | 176 |
| Balance as of June 30, 2019 | 86,067 | 171,538 | $(177,751)$ | 8,096,826 | 70,360 | 8,247,040 | 264,619 | 8,511,659 |

## [4] Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Cash flows from operating activities:
Profit before income taxes
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses excluding equipment on operating leases
Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method
Finance income and finance costs, net
Interest income and interest costs from financial services, net
Changes in assets and liabilities

| Trade receivables | 25,256 |
| :--- | ---: |

Inventories $\quad 12,510$
Trade payables
Accrued expenses
Provisions and retirement benefit liabilities
Receivables from financial services
Equipment on operating leases
Other assets and liabilities
Other, net
Dividends received
Interest received
Interest paid
Income taxes paid, net of refunds
Net cash provided by operating activities
Cash flows from investing activities:
Payments for additions to property, plant and equipment
Payments for additions to and internally developed intangible assets
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
Payments for acquisitions of investments accounted for using the equity method

Payments for acquisitions of other financial assets
Proceeds from sales and redemptions of other financial assets

> Net cash used in investing activities

Cash flows from financing activities:
Proceeds from short-term financing liabilities
Repayments of short-term financing liabilities

Repayments of long-term financing liabilities

Dividends paid to non-controlling interests

Repayments of lease liabilities
Other, net
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents
Net change in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
$(55,189)$
$(42,209)$
$(26,241)$
$(48,179)$
$(48,399)$
$(21,513)$

23,344

1,882,899
$(1,824,528)$
267,458
$(253,164)$
$(48,013)$
$(29,227)$ 76
$(43,441)$
$(12,340)$
$(150,294)$
$(60,055)$
84,214
$(243,966)$

| 42,018 |
| ---: |
| $(168,140)$ |

$(22,967)$
$(17,400)$

| $(60,356)$ |  | $(\mathbf{8 3 , 8 3 5})$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 497 |  |  |
|  | $(89,383)$ |  |
| $2,256,488$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathbf{( 1 0 2 , 9 3 3 )}$ |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 , 4 9 4 , 1 2 1}$ |

## [5] Assumptions for Going Concern

None

## [6] Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## [A] Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 16 "Leases"
Honda has adopted IFRS 16 "Leases" with a date of initial application of April 1, 2019. Honda used the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application was recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at the date of initial application. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the previous accounting policy.
Previously, Honda determined at contract inception whether an arrangement was or contained a lease under IAS 17 "Leases" and IFRIC 4 "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease". Honda assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease under IFRS 16 on or after April 1, 2019. Honda applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which a contract was or contained a lease when applying IFRS 16. Therefore, Honda applied IFRS 16 to all contracts entered into prior to April 1, 2019 and identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

IFRS 16 introduced a single on-balance lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. In addition, expenses related to leases change from straight-line operating lease expenses to depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities. At transition, Honda recognized the lease liabilities for leases previously classified as an operating lease under IAS 17, and measured these liabilities at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using Honda's incremental borrowing rate as of April 1, 2019. The weighted average rate applied was $1.19 \%$. The right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application. In addition, Honda applied the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16.

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- Adjusted the right-of-use assets by the amount of any provision for onerous leases under IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" recognized immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review.
- Excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application.

In the condensed consolidated statements of financial position, lease liabilities are included in other financial liabilities and right-of-use assets are included in property, plant and equipment.
Honda recognized additional lease liabilities of JPY 272,232 million and total assets, mainly right-of-use assets were recognized approximately in the same amounts in the condensed consolidated statements of financial position as of April 1, 2019.
The difference between the future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases as of March 31, 2019 disclosed in the consolidated financial statements immediately before the date of initial application, and the lease liabilities recognized as of April 1, 2019, is as follows:

|  | Yen(millions) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases | 115,634 |
| as of March 31, 2019 | 108,147 |
| Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate as of April 1, 2019 | 62,308 |
| Add: Finance lease obligations | 11,612 |
| Add: Cancelable operating leases | 152,473 |
| Add: Extension options reasonably certain to be exercised | 334,540 |
| Lease liabilities recognized as of April 1, 2019 |  |

## [B] Segment Information

Honda has four reportable segments: Motorcycle business, Automobile business, Financial services business and Life creation and other businesses, which are based on Honda's organizational structure and characteristics of products and services. Operating segments are defined as the components of Honda for which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The accounting policies used for these reportable segments are consistent with the accounting policies used in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Principal products and services, and functions of each segment are as follows:

| Segment | Principal products and services | Functions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motorcycle Business | Motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), side-by-sides $(\mathrm{S} \times \mathrm{S})$ and relevant parts | Research and development Manufacturing Sales and related services |
| Automobile Business | Automobiles and relevant parts | Research and development <br> Manufacturing <br> Sales and related services |
| Financial Services Business | Financial services | Retail loan and lease related to Honda products Others |
| Life Creation and Other Businesses | Power products and relevant parts, and others | Research and development Manufacturing Sales and related services Others |
| * Power product business has Honda expands the concept This renaming of the busines "daily lives", which includes | renamed Life creation business from April 1, ar Power product business and continue pursui resents our intention to evolve our business a existing Power product business as well as ne | 2019. <br> git under a new concept of "Life Creation Business" a function to create new value for "mobility" and v businesses for the future, including energy business. |

## 1. Segment information based on products and services

As of and for the three months ended June 30, 2018

|  | Yen (millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Motorcycle Business | Automobile Business | Financial Services Business | Life Creation and Other Businesses | $\begin{gathered} \text { Segment } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Reconciling Items | Consolidated |
| Sales revenue: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| External customers | 554,907 | 2,797,336 | 589,895 | 81,995 | 4,024,133 | - | 4,024,133 |
| Intersegment | - | 47,855 | 3,290 | 5,847 | 56,992 | $(56,992)$ | - |
| Total | 554,907 | 2,845,191 | 593,185 | 87,842 | 4,081,125 | $(56,992)$ | 4,024,133 |
| Segment profit (loss) | 92,130 | 151,681 | 57,179 | $(1,607)$ | 299,383 | - | 299,383 |
| Segment assets | 1,501,577 | 7,930,533 | 9,783,246 | 306,719 | 19,522,075 | 129,729 | 19,651,804 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 17,703 | 164,631 | 190,329 | 3,410 | 376,073 | - | 376,073 |
| Capital expenditures | 9,750 | 122,615 | 504,192 | 2,442 | 638,999 | - | 638,999 |

As of and for the three months ended June 30, 2019

|  | Yen (millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Motorcycle Business | Automobile Business | Financial Services Business | Life Creation and Other Businesses | $\begin{gathered} \text { Segment } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Reconciling Items | Consolidated |
| Sales revenue: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| External customers | 533,018 | 2,694,478 | 688,401 | 80,356 | 3,996,253 |  | 3,996,253 |
| Intersegment | - | 55,662 | 3,624 | 4,888 | 64,174 | $(64,174)$ | - |
| Total | 533,018 | 2,750,140 | 692,025 | 85,244 | 4,060,427 | $(64,174)$ | 3,996,253 |
| Segment profit (loss) | 69,873 | 120,375 | 65,782 | $(3,561)$ | 252,469 | - | 252,469 |
| Segment assets | 1,500,514 | 8,104,744 | 10,076,682 | 338,134 | 20,020,074 | 286,628 | 20,306,702 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 17,072 | 146,891 | 206,866 | 3,579 | 374,408 | - | 374,408 |
| Capital expenditures | 13,552 | 101,076 | 576,451 | 3,058 | 694,137 | - | 694,137 |
| Explanatory notes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Intersegment sales revenues are generally made at values that approximate arm's-length prices. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Unallocated corporate assets, included in reconciling items, amounted to JPY 417,739 million as of June 30, 2018 and JPY 551,689 million as of June 30, 2019 respectively, which consist primarily of the Company's cash and cash equivalents and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In addition to the disclosure required by IFRS, Honda provides the following supplemental information for the financial statements users:

## 2. Supplemental geographical information based on the location of the Company and its subsidiaries

As of and for the three months ended June 30, 2018

|  | Yen (millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Japan | North America | Europe | Asia | Other Regions | Total | Reconciling Items | Consolidated |
| Sales revenue: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| External customers | 554,143 | 2,177,299 | 172,979 | 918,723 | 200,989 | 4,024,133 | - | 4,024,133 |
| Inter-geographic areas | 586,072 | 136,051 | 64,262 | 176,989 | 2,346 | 965,720 | $(965,720)$ | - |
| Total | 1,140,215 | 2,313,350 | 237,241 | 1,095,712 | 203,335 | 4,989,853 | $(965,720)$ | 4,024,133 |
| Operating profit (loss) | 14,712 | 110,360 | 7,035 | 122,514 | 22,635 | 277,256 | 22,127 | 299,383 |
| Assets | 4,373,497 | 11,140,457 | 666,118 | 2,981,065 | 610,157 | 19,771,294 | $(119,490)$ | 19,651,804 |
| Non-current assets other than financial instruments and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| deferred tax assets | 2,581,488 | 4,707,715 | 97,930 | 666,829 | 144,446 | 8,198,408 | - | 8,198,408 |

As of and for the three months ended June 30, 2019

|  | Yen (millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Japan | North America | Europe | Asia | Other Regions | Total | Reconciling Items | Consolidated |
| Sales revenue: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| External customers | 594,300 | 2,213,126 | 155,392 | 844,102 | 189,333 | 3,996,253 | - | 3,996,253 |
| Inter-geographic areas | 556,455 | 102,919 | 50,838 | 175,163 | 1,943 | 887,318 | $(887,318)$ | - |
| Total | 1,150,755 | 2,316,045 | 206,230 | 1,019,265 | 191,276 | 4,883,571 | $(887,318)$ | 3,996,253 |
| Operating profit (loss) | 36,672 | 102,701 | 2,600 | 97,961 | 8,479 | 248,413 | 4,056 | 252,469 |
| Assets | 4,766,236 | 11,200,662 | 639,831 | 3,043,833 | 619,899 | 20,270,461 | 36,241 | 20,306,702 |
| Non-current assets other than financial instruments and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,922,170 | 4,653,618 | 94,351 | 673,137 | 142,292 | 8,485,568 | - | 8,485,568 |

Explanatory notes:

1. Major countries or regions in each geographic area:

North America United States, Canada, Mexico
Europe United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Italy, France
Asia Thailand, Indonesia, China, India, Vietnam
Other Regions Brazil, Australia
2. Sales revenues between geographic areas are generally made at values that approximate arm's-length prices.
3. Unallocated corporate assets, included in reconciling items, amounted to JPY 417,739 million as of June 30, 2018 and JPY 551,689 million as of June 30, 2019 respectively, which consist primarily of the Company's cash and cash equivalents and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## [C] Other

## Loss related to airbag inflators

Honda has been conducting market-based measures in relation to airbag inflators. Honda recognizes a provision for specific warranty costs when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. There is a possibility that Honda will need to recognize additional provisions when new evidence related to the product recalls arise, however, it is not possible for Honda to reasonably estimate the amount and timing of potential future losses as of the date of this report.
For the related civil lawsuits mainly in the Unites States, Honda did not recognize a provision for loss contingencies because the conditions for a provision have not been met as of the date of this report. Therefore, it is not possible for Honda to reasonably estimate the amount and timing of potential future losses as of the date of this report because there are some uncertainties, such as the period when these lawsuits will be concluded.

